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10/687,951

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Derek Collison

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EXAMINER

MOUZON, LAJUANIA N

ART UNIT

PAPER NUMBER

2153

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PAPER

**Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.**

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

<b>Office Action Summary</b>	<b>Application No.</b> 10/687,951	<b>Applicant(s)</b> COLLISON, DEREK	
	<b>Examiner</b> La Juania N. Mouzon	<b>Art Unit</b> 2153	

**-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --**

**Period for Reply**

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

**Status**

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 06 February 2008.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**.                      2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

**Disposition of Claims**

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 26-50 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 26-50 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

**Application Papers**

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

**Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119**

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All    b) ☐ Some \*    c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
  3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

**Attachment(s)**

- |                                                                                      |                                                                   |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)          | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)           |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____                                      |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)          | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____                                                          | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____                          |

## **DETAILED ACTION**

### ***Response to Amendment***

1. This Office Action is in response to Applicant's Amendment filed 2/6/2008.  
Claims 26-50 are pending. Claims 1-25 are canceled. Claims 26-50 are new added.

### ***Specification***

2. Applicant's amendments to the specification filed on 2/6/2008, have been fully considered and are persuasive. The objections to the specification have been withdrawn.

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112***

3. The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:  

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.
4. Claims 36-46 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.
5. A broad range or limitation together with a narrow range or limitation that falls within the broad range or limitation (in the same claim) is considered indefinite, since the resulting claim does not clearly set forth the metes and bounds of the patent protection desired. See MPEP § 2173.05(c). Note the explanation given by the Board of Patent Appeals and Interferences in *Ex parte Wu*, 10 USPQ2d 2031, 2033 (Bd. Pat. App. & Inter. 1989), as to where broad language is followed by "such as" and then

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narrow language. The Board stated that this can render a claim indefinite by raising a question or doubt as to whether the feature introduced by such language is (a) merely exemplary of the remainder of the claim, and therefore not required, or (b) a required feature of the claims. Note also, for example, the decisions of *Ex parte Steigewald*, 131 USPQ 74 (Bd. App. 1961); *Ex parte Hall*, 83 USPQ 38 (Bd. App. 1948); and *Ex parte Hasche*, 86 USPQ 481 (Bd. App. 1949). In the present instance, claims 36-46 recites the broad recitation “a tangible, machine-readable medium”, which is the narrower statement of the range/limitation.

6. The word tangible does not give a definite range/limit of what is included as being a machine-readable medium. Meaning of the word meaning is consistently changing and in years to come may include a carrier wave, which would render claims 36-46 nonstatutory. Therefore, the range and limitation can change resulting in the claims not clearly set forth the metes and bounds of the patent protection desired.

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102***

7. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

8. Claims 26, 35-43 and 47 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Robinson (US PGPub 2003/0115366).

9. In regards to claims 26, 36, and 47 Robinson discloses, a method, a tangible, machine-readable medium embodying a sequence of instructions, and a system of communicating a message in a computer network, comprising:

a. receiving the message from a sender application (**fig. 1 #31**), the sender application associated with a first messaging paradigm (**¶0019 line(s) 2-8, teach using an user application to create the messaging paradigm (Queuing) connection factory to start a messaging session.**);

b. processing the message according to the first messaging paradigm (**fig. 2 #208-212, ¶0029 line(s) 1-8, teach using the queuing messaging method as a messaging paradigm.**); and

c. processing the message according to a second messaging paradigm (**fig. 2 # 214-218, ¶0031, teach using the publish-and-subscribe method as a messaging paradigm.**).

10. In regards to claim 35 Robinson's discloses, wherein the first messaging paradigm and the second messaging paradigm utilize Java messaging (**¶0014 line(s) 16-20**).

11. In regards to claim 37 Robinson's discloses, wherein the first messaging paradigm comprises a topic-based publish-subscribe messaging paradigm (**fig. 1 #18, fig. 2 #206, ¶0015 line(s) 9-12, ¶0020**), the sender application comprises a publishing application (**fig. 1 #30**), the message is associated with a topic (**¶0020**), and the processing the message according to the first messaging paradigm comprises routing the message to a publish module (**¶0009 line(s) 3-6, ¶0015 line(s) 25-26, ¶0016 line(s) 3-6**).

12. In regards to claim 38 Robinson's, wherein the processing the message according to the first messaging paradigm further comprises delivering the message to a number of subscriber applications that are registered to receive messages associated with the topic (**¶0016 line(s) 3-6, ¶0020, teach using the publisher subscriber method, therefore when the client (publisher) sends out the message and the message is directed to all the clients that have subscribed to that topic.**).

13. In regards to claim 39 Robinson's, wherein the number of subscriber applications is zero (**¶0016 line(s) 3-6, ¶0020, teach using the publisher subscriber method, therefore when the client (publisher) sends out the message, the message is directed to all the clients that have subscribed to that topic, when there are no subscribers no clients receive the message the delivery is aborted, i.e. there are zero subscribers.**).

14. In regards to claim 40 Robinson's discloses, wherein the second messaging paradigm comprises a queuing messaging paradigm (**fig. 1 #17, fig. 2 #206**).

15. In regards to claim 41 Robinson's discloses, wherein the first messaging paradigm comprises a queuing messaging paradigm (**fig. 1 #17, fig. 2 #206, teach a queuing messaging paradigm. It is inherent that in this system that the order of messaging paradigms is irrelevant, either order produces the same results.**) and the processing the message according to the first messaging paradigm comprises routing the message to a queue module (**fig. 2 #214-218, ¶0019 line(s) 8-14, ¶0031**).

16. In regards to claim 42 Robinson's discloses, wherein the processing the message according to the first messaging paradigm further comprises delivering the message to a queue consumer (**¶0016 line(s) 3-6, ¶0031**).

17. In regards to claim 43 Robinson's discloses, wherein the second messaging paradigm is a topic-based publish-subscribe messaging paradigm (**fig. 1 #18, fig. 2 #206, ¶0015 line(s) 9-12, ¶0020, teach a publish-subscribe messaging paradigm. It is inherent that in this system that the order of messaging paradigms is irrelevant, either order produces the same results.**).

#### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

18. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

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(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

19. The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham v. John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148

USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining

obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.

20. Claims 27-32, 34, 44-46, and 48-50 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Robinson (US PGPub 2003/0115366) as applied to claims 26, 36, and 47 above, and further in view of Todd (US 6,510,429).

21. In regards to claims 27, 44, and 48 Robinson discloses, wherein the processing the message according to the first messaging paradigm comprises routing the message to at least one original destination (**¶0009 line(s) 3-6, ¶0015 line(s) 25-26, ¶0016 line(s) 3-6**).

22. Robinson does not teach the processing the message according to the second messaging paradigm comprises routing the message to at least one bridged destination associated with the at least one original destination

23. In the same field of endeavor Todd's teach using multiple messaging paradigm using a relational message broker (bridge) for routing messages through the it to their



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destination, associated with the subscriber (original destination) (**col. 5 line(s) 30-35, 44-53**).

24. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Robinson's asynchronous message delivery system and method with Todd's teaching as discussed above to allow for the capability of having a broker/bridge for analyzing the data and deciding which receiver application to forward the message to.

25. In regards to claims 28 and 49 Robinson's does not teach wherein a software bridge associates a first of the at least one original destinations with a first of the at least one bridged destinations.

26. In the same field of endeavor Todd teach the relational message broker is software since it runs on a processing unit(s) (**fig. 1 #13, col. 5 line(s) 47-49**).

27. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Robinson's asynchronous message delivery system and method with Todd's teaching as discussed above to allow for the capability of having a software broker/bridge for analyzing the data and deciding which receiver application to forward the message to.

28. In regards to claim 29 Robinson's, wherein the at least one original destination comprises a plurality of original destinations (**¶0016 line(s) 3-6, ¶0020, teach using the publish subscriber method, therefore when the client (publisher) sends out the**

**message the message is directed to all the clients that have subscribed to that topic, i.e. multiple original destinations.).**

29. Robinson's does not teach the software bridge associates the plurality of original destinations with the first bridged destination.

30. In the same field of endeavor Todd teach the relational message broker, is software since it runs on a processing unit(s) (**fig. 1 #13, col. 5 line(s) 47-49**), linking the destination to a destination in a queue (first bridge destination) (**Col 5 line(s) 46-53**).

31. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Robinson's asynchronous message delivery system and method with Todd's teaching as discussed above to allow for the capability of having a software broker/bridge for analyzing the data and deciding the destination to forward the message to.

32. In regards to claim 30 Robinson's does not teach, wherein the at least one bridged destination comprises a plurality of bridged destinations, and wherein the software bridge associates the first original destination with the plurality of bridged destinations.

33. In the same field of endeavor Todd teaches a relational message broker (bridge) linking the original destination to a plurality of output queues (destinations) (**Col 5 line(s) 46-53**).

34. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Robinson's asynchronous message delivery

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system and method with Todd's teaching as discussed above to allow for the capability of having a software broker/bridge for analyzing the data and deciding the destination to forward the message to.

35. In regards to claim 31 Robinson's discloses, wherein a plurality of messages are routed to the first original destination (**¶0016 line(s) 3-6, ¶0020, teach using the publisher subscriber method, therefore when the client (publisher) sends out the message the message is directed to all the clients that have subscribed to that topic, i.e. multiple original destinations.**).

36. Robinson's does not teach the software bridge selects the message from the plurality of messages.

37. In the same field of endeavor Todd teach the relational message broker, is software since it runs on a processing unit(s) (**fig. 1 #13, col. 5 line(s) 47-49**), picking messages and placing them in the appropriate output queues (destination) (**Col 5 line(s) 46-53**).

38. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Robinson's asynchronous message delivery system and method with Todd's teaching as discussed above to allow for the capability of having a software broker/bridge for analyzing the data and deciding the destination to forward the message to.

39. In regards to claim 32 Robinson's does not teach, wherein the processing the message according to the second messaging paradigm further comprises determining that the first bridged destination is permitted to receive the message.

40. In the same field of endeavor Todd teach the relational message broker placing the message in the appropriate output queues; therefore the bridged destination is permitted to receive the message since the user is a subscriber of the topic **(Col. 5 line(s) 46-55)**.

41. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Robinson's asynchronous message delivery system and method with Todd's teaching as discussed above to allow for the capability of having a software broker/bridge for analyzing the data and deciding the destination to forward the message to.

42. In regards to claim 34 Robinson's does not teach, wherein an administrator console comprises the software bridge.

43. In the same field of endeavor Todd teach the broker/bridge residing on a server/administrator console **(col. 11 line(s) 11-12)**.

44. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Robinson's asynchronous message delivery system and method with Todd's teaching as discussed above to allow for the capability of having an administrator console having the software bridge for ease of configuration for making changes as need be to the bridge.

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45. In regards to claim 32 Robinson's discloses, wherein the processing the message according to the first messaging paradigm further comprises determining whether the at least one original destination is configured to receive the message **(¶0016 line(s) 3-6, ¶0020, teach using the publisher subscriber method, therefore when the client (publisher) sends out the message the message is directed to all the clients that have subscribed to that topic, i.e. multiple original destinations.)**.

46. Robinson's does not teach the processing the message according to the second messaging paradigm further comprises determining whether the at least one bridged destination is configured to receive the message.

47. In the same field of endeavor Todd teach the relational message broker placing the message in the appropriate output queues; therefore the bridged destination is permitted to receive the message since the user is a subscriber of the topic **(Col. 5 line(s) 46-55)**.

48. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Robinson's asynchronous message delivery system and method with Todd's teaching as discussed above to allow for the capability of having a software broker/bridge for analyzing the data and deciding the destination to forward the message to.

49. In regards to claim 46 Robinson's discloses, aborting delivery of the message unless the at least one original destination **(¶0016 line(s) 3-6, ¶0020, teach using the**

**publisher subscriber method, therefore when the client (publisher) sends out the message, the message is directed to all the clients that have subscribed to that topic, when there are no subscribers no clients receive the message the delivery is aborted.).**

50. Robinson's does not teach the at least one bridged destination are configured to receive the message.

51. In the same field of endeavor Todd teach filtering the messages, to the bridged destination, according to user preferences (**Col. 7 line(s) 9-12**), therefore aborting the delivery of the message when there are not any users to receive it.

52. In regards to claim 50 Robinson's discloses, wherein the first messaging paradigm comprises a topic-based publish-subscribe messaging paradigm (**fig. 1 #18, fig. 2 #206, ¶0015 line(s) 9-12, ¶0020**), and the second messaging paradigm comprises a queuing messaging paradigm (**fig. 1 #17, fig. 2 #206, ¶0031**).

53. Claim 33 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Robinson (US PGPub 2003/0115366), in view of Todd (US 6,510,429) as applied to claim 28 above, and further in view of Tuatini (US PGPub 2001/0047385).

54. In regards to claim 33 neither Robinson nor Todd taught, wherein a configuration file comprises the software bridge.

55. In the same field of endeavor Tuatini's teach wherein a configuration file comprises the software bridge (¶0126).

56. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Robinson's asynchronous message delivery system and method and Todd's message broker apparatus, method and computer program product with Tuatini's teaching as discussed above to allow for the capability of having a file that stores all the necessary functions for the bridge to work properly.

### ***Response to Arguments***

57. Applicant's arguments, see pg. 10, filed 2/6/2008, with respect to the 101 rejection have been fully considered and are persuasive. The 101 rejection of claims 12-22 has been withdrawn due to the cancellation of the claims.

58. Applicant's arguments, see pgs. 10-11, filed 2/6/2008, with respect to claims 1-25 have been fully considered and are persuasive. The rejection of claims 1-25 has been withdrawn due to the cancellation of the claims.

### ***Conclusion***

59. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the

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shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to La Juania N. Mouzon whose telephone number is 571-270-3045. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday - Friday 8:00-5:00, 1st Fridays off.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Glenton Burgess can be reached on 571-272-3949. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/Glenton B. Burgess/  
Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 2153



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